

Reddy, discuss Mideast

March 24 (JNA)—His Highness Crown Prince today with the Indian President N.S. Reddy for a formal relations and a discussion of the Middle East. Indian President reiterated his country's support stand regarding the Middle East problem and invitation to His Majesty King Hussein to visit India. Hassan to the country again. The Crown Prince and Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai for a discussion on the Middle East question. Prince Hassan explained on regarding the current peace moves in the Middle East and achieving a just solution to the Palestine issue. His meetings were attended by Education Minister Al Majali, Chief Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Qattan and Ambassador to India Walid Durra.

umber 1015

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JORDAN TIMES

8 pages today

AMMAN, SUNDAY-MONDAY MARCH 25-26, 1979 — RABIE TANI 26-27, 1399

King hails UN territories action

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA)—His Majesty King Hussein today expressed his satisfaction with the U.N. Security Council resolution on Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, particularly Jerusalem and the adjacent areas. In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, His Majesty also welcomed the Council declaration that Israel should implement the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, which calls on Israel to refrain from changing the legal status of the occupied territories. King Hussein further added that Jordan will lend every possible support to the Security Council Commission entrusted with investigating the situation in the occupied Arab territories. Concluding his statement, the King expressed his hope that the council would find the means to enable the commission to enter the occupied territories in order to accomplish its mission.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.



ch 24 (JNA)—The body of the late King Jamil — His Majesty King Hussein's uncle—who died of a heart attack—was carried to the cemetery on a shrouded part in the prayers and later a general procession was King Hussein, spanned by his two sons, Princes

Abdullah and Faisal, his brother Prince Mohammad, Sharif Nasser's son and other members of the royal family. A large crowd of mourners, including senior government officials, high ranking army officers and citizens also took part in the funeral. After the interment, His Majesty the King and members of the royal family accepted the condolences of well-wishers.

message smuggled from hiding place

Bakhtiar attacks 'new dictatorship' in Iran

March 24—Former Premier Bakhtiar, who led the movement toppled Ayatollah Khomeini's regime, has sent a message to several US organizations to hit out at the referendum on setting up a semi-republic in Iran.

The message since Dr. Bakhtiar sent a message to several US organizations to hit out at the referendum on setting up a semi-republic in Iran.

Soon after they came to power, the new revolutionary authorities announced that they had captured Dr. Bakhtiar. But this was later retracted.

The former premier defended his government's record, saying his only aim had been to "establish Iranian sovereignty through democratic channels and to prevent bloodshed and anarchy."

Dr. Bakhtiar was named premier by the Shah before the monarch left the country in January. But the Bakhtiar government was swept from power after the return of Ayatollah Khomeini to Tehran from 15 years of exile.

With less than a week to go before the referendum in which Iranians will be formally asked to end 2,500 years of monarchical rule, the Ayatollah warned his supporters today that there might be attempts to rig the ballot.

Assistant Prime Minister Amir Entezam promised today that Iran's regional minorities would be given equal rights.

Speaking in Abadan, Mr. Entezam said Iran's Arabic-speaking minority in the oil-rich southwest would be given whatever was granted to the Kurds farther north or to the Turkish-speaking Azerbaijanis on the northwestern border with the Soviet Union.

Earlier this week, Interior Minister Ahmad Sadr Javadi promised the Kurds "semi-autonomy on the lines of that of the individual states" within the Soviet Union.

In a statement broadcast by the national "Voice of the Revolution" radio, the Ayatollah appealed to his countrymen "as a brother" to follow his example and vote for the Islamic republic.

The bearded, 78-year-old patriarch said next Friday's voting would be free and it was the national and Islamic duty of every man and woman to participate.

The National Democratic Front, a grouping of secular anti-Shah forces, has called for a boycott of the referendum in protest against the limited option open to voters: Do you want an Islamic republic to replace the monarchy?

The Ayatollah called for the young mullahs who have enrolled as "Guardians of the Islamic Revolution" to keep a careful watch at polling stations and guard against "plots by

traitors to rig the vote and tamper with the ballot boxes."

The "Voice of the Revolution" said that for the first time in a referendum in this country Iranians abroad would be able to cast their vote through consulates.

Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan today left on a tour of border areas with Defense Minister Ahmad Madani, going first to the oil town of Abadan in the southwestern corner of Iran facing Iraq.

Tomorrow, the premier is due to fly to Tabriz, capital of the strategic province of East Azerbaijan on the north-western border with the Soviet Union.

His itinerary does not for the moment include any of the Kurdish areas between Abadan and Tabriz.

American officials say that, unlike the 1975 secret memo that accompanied the Sinai disengagement agreement, this one will not explicitly restate the US policy of no contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Mr. Dayan said he was hopeful for a quick agreement on the language of the memorandum, spelling out American assurances to Israel in the event its oil supply is cut off or the peace treaty with Egypt is broken.

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The officials hastened to add, however, that the administration plans no change in its policy toward the PLO, which President Carter restated in interviews with Egyptian Television released Friday. (See editorial comment on page 2)

American officials said they had no desire to increase American flexibility in dealing with the PLO by omitting the issue from the U.S.-Israeli memo. They said they wanted the memo to deal only with specific contingencies in the event the peace treaty is broken.

Israeli officials, while pressing for a specific commitment, said they would be satisfied with an indirect reaffirmation in the

memo to the effect that all past agreements between the two countries remained in effect.

The PLO has never formally accepted either Israel's right to exist or resolution 242, which stipulates that Israel can have peace and recognition by the Arab world in return for a vaguely defined withdrawal from the territories it captured in 1967.

At issue is the timing of Israel's pull-out from Sinai oilfields. Egypt wants this to take place within six months of the treaty ratification but Israel wants more time.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan told reporters after a meeting with Mr. Vance that this issue had to be resolved before the treaty signing on Monday.

Mr. Dayan also reported some difficulties in his talks with Mr. Vance on a separate question—a U.S. memorandum containing assurances to Israel should Egypt fail to uphold the peace agreement.

Mr. Dayan said he was hopeful for a quick agreement on the language of the memorandum, spelling out American assurances to Israel in the event its oil supply is cut off or the peace treaty with Egypt is broken.

The spokesman said Mr. Begin and Mr. Vance would be joined by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Energy Minister Yitzhak Modal and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman.

Mr. Vance was originally due to be on hand at Andrews Air Force Base to welcome Mr. Sadat. Mr. Vance's sudden trip to New York put this in doubt, and a spokesman could not say when he would return to Washington.

Foreign Minister Dayan said the Israeli cabinet might meet to discuss the memorandum of agreement, and he was certain that the question would be cleared up before Monday.

Eight ministers—almost half the Israeli cabinet—will be in the United States by tomorrow for the signing ceremony, and Mr. Dayan said a decision by them would be acceptable to the entire cabinet.

Meanwhile President Carter goes out to meet the voters this weekend with an eye on his prospects for re-election.

Before returning to Washington to sign the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Mr. Carter has scheduled speaking engagements in

entirely after his appeal last month. This avoided a possible serious split in the court.

The court rejected Mr. Bakhtiar's argument that its judgment of last month was full of errors and misinterpretation.

Mr. Bakhtiar said later he would continue fighting for Mr. Bhutto's acquittal if he could find grounds for lodging a second review petition.

He said: "I feel relieved because I have every hope the sentence will be commuted. But I am disappointed because they had very good grounds for review. I always wanted acquittal and I nearly got it."

Bakhtiar certain of reprieve despite Bhutto's battle loss

RAWALPINDI, March 24 (R)—Pakistan's condemned former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today lost another court battle against his sentence of death, but his lawyers later said he was almost certain to be reprieved.

The Supreme Court dismissed a petition asking it to change its decision of last month rejecting Mr. Bhutto's appeal against his conviction for ordering a political assassination more than four years ago. But at the end of its 153-page judgement, the court urged military ruler Gen. Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq to consider defence arguments for commuting the sentence.

"This is a polite way of recommending clemency as the court cannot put a binding order on the executive," chief defence lawyer Yahya Bakhtiar said later. "After this, Gen. Zia cannot carry out the death sentence."

Immediately after the hearing, the lawyer spent an hour with Mr. Bhutto in his death cell in Rawalpindi's district jail and quoted him as saying that as president he would have respected the Supreme Court's observations on the question of sentence.

If Gen. Zia decides to withhold clemency Mr. Bhutto could hang within seven days of receiving notice of the court's ruling.

The court found it was not legally possible to consider new arguments for commuting the sentence in the narrow scope of the present review petition. It said it was the proper duty of the defence counsel to have pressed the arguments during the hearing of the appeal.

All seven judges signed the judgment, including three who voted to acquit Mr. Bhutto.

Officials, unionists argue over French riot causes

PARIS, March 24 (R)—The French government and trade union leaders argued today over the cause of violence which erupted after a mass demonstration in Paris yesterday to protest against rising unemployment.

Clashes between riot police and gangs of masked youths lasted several hours and left almost 200 people hurt and 54 shops wrecked in the elegant boulevards of central Paris.

The communist-led Workers' Confederation (CGT) which organized the 70,000-strong march, said in a statement that its stewards had grabbed a plainclothes policeman among the rioters, throwing stones and metal bolts at regular police forces.

The communist newspaper l'Humanité published details of police identification cards found on the man, said to have been overpowered by CGT stewards early in last night's street battles.

Interior Minister Christian Bonnet confirmed on television that the man, 35-year-old Gerard Le Xuan, was a plainclothes officer on duty, but he described as outrageous allegations that Mr. Le Xuan had attacked the riot police.

Police said they were still holding 48 suspects arrested last night carrying crowbars and incendiary devices. They added that 116 policemen were wounded last night, several seriously.

As shopkeepers cleared the debris and counted the cost, most political commentators agreed that the rioting would have little impact on tomorrow's decisive second ballot in local elections.

Socialists and communists appear likely to make several gains in the 1,086 council seats at stake.

Vox populi: what people think of Sadat's peace

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 24—Egypt and Israel are due to sign a peace treaty on Monday which has outraged many who regard it as a sellout. Our reporter Serene R. Farraj has been talking to people from various walks of life to sound out their opinions. This is what she heard:

AN ENGINEER: Peace treaty to whom? To the Arabs it is a disaster. To the Egyptians it is a temporary solution. To the Israelis it is another delaying tactic. To the Americans it is the re-election of President Carter for his next term. My concern is with the secret deals wrapped with this treaty.

A PROFESSOR: The Arab mass media are committing the grave mistake of adopting Zionist-inspired Western clichés in their news reporting. Thus the Palestine problem has become "the Middle East controversy" and the Egyptian-Israeli alliance a "peace treaty."

A BUSINESSMAN: It is approp-

riate that the agreement be signed in Washington since the U.S. has drafted it, assumed all the financial burden resulting from it, and is acting as a guarantor for the signatories. This was done for the sole purpose of protecting U.S. interests in the area, but will it? Aren't the collapse of CENTO, the collapse of the Shah's regime, the defeat in Vietnam, enough lessons for the U.S. that agreements which do not take note of the real interests of the people of the area are doomed to fail?

A TAXI DRIVER: One of the gravest results of this treaty is the split in the Arab World—a split that will have adverse and lasting effects on the Arabs as a nation.

(Continued on page 3)

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Why the charade?

PRESIDENT CARTER'S statements about the Palestinian issue on Egyptian and Israeli television on Friday night add to our disappointment at the American insistence on pushing the separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement at the expense of the pursuit of a truly comprehensive Middle East peace.

President Carter says the U.S. is prepared to deal with the PLO, but only if they "accept the applicability of United Nations resolution 242, the basis of the Camp David agreements" and "recognise Israel's right to exist."

It seems totally to have escaped U.S. attention that the PLO has already done that, by endorsing the resolutions unanimously passed at last November's Baghdad Arab summit conference. These accepted the principle of a peace settlement based on Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 (something Carter's friend Mr. Begin has once again said he will never accept), recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and security guarantees for all the states in the region. The U.S. has chosen blindly to ignore this Baghdad breakthrough, which provided the most substantial basis conceivable for a true and just and comprehensive Middle East settlement.

The U.S. has also cold-shouldered subsequent overtures from PLO leaders and spokesmen, including Mr. Yassir Arafat himself, of their readiness to open a dialogue with the U.S. and to accept the reality of Israel. It will always suit the aims of Zionist propaganda machine to see that the "drive the Israelis into the sea" image of the PLO is perpetuated.

One really doesn't know where to look to discover how serious the U.S. is about talking to the Palestinians and including them in the peace process. At the Clinton, Massachusetts "town meeting" in February 1977, we heard President Carter say that a comprehensive settlement depends on solving the Palestinian problem, which, he said, meant giving them their "homeland." After his Camp David "triumph" last week, he was bidding "representative Palestinians" to come forward to involve themselves in the negotiations for "full autonomy" (Israeli terminology) in the West Bank and Gaza. In his Egyptian and Israeli TV interviews, he expounded on the "right of the Palestinians to have a voice in the determination of their own future" and said the Camp David accords "recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinians." At the same time, in Paris, U.S. deputy secretary of state Warren Christopher was cautioning that there can be no lasting solution in the Middle East "until there is a recognition of the human rights of the Palestinians."

Why continue this charade any longer? If the U.S., or Israel, really think that some tame alternative will be created, under the Camp David formula, to the PLO as the authorised representatives of the Palestinians, then recent inter-Arab consultations, and the coming mini-summits in Mogadishu and Baghdad, will show it how wrong that assumption is.

As Jordan and the PLO re-affirmed after their top-level talks at Mafrqa a week ago, the Arab parties to the conflict have "confidence in the Palestinian people's ability to withstand all attempts aimed at liquidating their inalienable national rights or undermining the role of the PLO as their sole representative."

That is as plain as can be. A similarly plain statement from President Carter-taking the facts fully into account--would be most welcome.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

CRITICISING THE EGYPTIAN media for deteriorating to the level of mud slinging in their attacks on Arabs rejecting the Camp David agreement, AL RA'I Saturday says that Egypt has gone far in its attempt to abandon the Arab nation. Jordanian citizens are aware of the plot concocted by Egypt, Israel and the United States against Jordan. On Monday, the paper continues the three partners will drink a toast to the neutralisation of the will of the Egyptian people "to face up to Zionist aggression."

Though the three partners have so far failed to mobilise Arab support for their treaty, they will not stop trying to do so long as they feel capable of manoeuvring to trap Arab countries into accepting the Camp David formula, one after the other, the paper adds.

The Arab countries should stick together to build up their military strength in order to be able to stand up to the tactics of the Camp David coalition, the paper concludes.

AL DUSTOUR says that President Sadat, who personally took the initiative in concluding a separate peace treaty with Israel on behalf of the Egyptian people, should understand that he is not authorised to talk on behalf of the Palestinians or negotiate for them or make decisions for them.

Simply denouncing the agreement, the paper goes on, is not a viable alternative for unified Arab action dedicated "to stop spreading of the catastrophe," which would ultimately lead to the liquidation of the Palestinian cause. The Arabs should devote their efforts to forestall such an eventuality.

They could, for example, submit a draft resolution to the Security Council stating that the Palestinian cause has nothing to do with the bilateral agreement. The paper, however, recognises the possibility that the United States might veto the resolution. But such a unified Arab stand, the paper says, could initiate an international move in which the USSR and peace-loving nations might participate in order to salvage the rights of the Palestinians. The paper hopes that the Arab countries that participated in the Baghdad summit will take the initiative in moving to safeguard Arab rights.

Coming & Going

Postal Savings Fund director back from Britain

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA)—Director General of the Postal Savings Fund Abdullah Al Hawamdeh returned here today at the end of a 10-day visit to Britain. He discussed with officials there the possibility of training Jordanians at British savings centres.

Syrian education team due here

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA)—A Syrian educational team is due here on Wednesday to continue talks with Jordanian officials on the joint production of school tex-

tbooks on Islamic education. The textbooks are for fourth year elementary school students in both countries.

Jordan Chambers of Commerce president off to Riyadh

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA)—President of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Mohammad Ali Budeir left for Riyadh today to take part in the meetings of the Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce starting today. During the six days of meetings the union's council will review various economic developments in the Arab world and will discuss the establishment of a general Arab investment company.

Amman Little League season opens



The Amman Little League spring season opened on Friday when U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Nicholas Velotes (right) threw a softball to the Tams pitcher in the first game of the season at the American Community School ballfield. In the doubleheader game, Chase defeated Tams, 8-5 and Telcom beat Heery, 11-5. Citibank had by. Little League softball games will be played every Friday until June 1. An all-star game is scheduled for June 8.

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National News Roundup...

Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development holds talks here

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA)—Talks were held here today between teams from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development. At the meeting, the head of the Jordanian team, Agriculture Minister Hikmat Saker explained Jordan's plans for increasing agricultural production and detailed the country's consumption of basic food stuffs. The two sides discussed ways of increasing the production of wheat, animal products, oil and animal food as well as the Arab organisation's efforts for increasing the production of natural resources, prevention of soil erosion and the exchange of food products among Arab states. Upon arrival here yesterday the Director of the Arab organisation for Agricultural Development Dr. Mohammad Zaki said he will discuss with Jordanian officials also the subject holding an extraordinary session of the organisation's board of directors in Baghdad next August.

Heads of Arab industrial associations meet here

AMMAN, March 24 (JNA)—Secretary General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity Fakhri Qaddoura opened here today a three-day meeting of heads of Arab industrial associations. In a speech at the opening session, Dr. Qaddoura underlined the importance of industrial associations in supporting Arab economic integration and the Arab common market. These are the main subjects to be discussed by the participants. Also the associations aid to under-developed Arab states, their statutes and relations between the Council of Arab Economic Unity and the Arab industrial associations are on the agenda. Taking part in the meetings are presidents of the Arab associations of textile, leather, fishing, sugar, chemical fertilisers, cement, building materials, food, iron and steel industries. Dr. Qaddoura, who arrived here yesterday for the meetings, today met with the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Nijmeddin Dajani and discussed ways of strengthening inter-Arab economic ties and the role of the Council of Arab Economic Unity in Arab economic integration.

Jordanian-Syrian Joint Industrial Co. holds 2-day meet

DAMASCUS, March 24 (JNA)—The board of directors of the Jordanian-Syrian Joint Industrial Company opened two days of meetings here today. The board is discussing a number of projects to be carried out and factories to be set up in the two countries as well as the company's general budget. The results of the meetings will be referred to the company's assembly session to be held in Der'a, Syria on Monday.

Fresh excavations begin at Pella

IRBID, March 24 (JNA)—The Department of Antiquities today began fresh archaeological excavations at Pella near the village of Tabqat Fahl in the northern Jordan Valley. The dig is taking place in cooperation with a team from the American Centre of Oriental Research led by Dr. Robert Smith from Wooster College, Ohio. The work, expected to last two months aim at unearthing further antiquities at Pella which is believed to be one of the decapolis cities of the Roman Empire.

Medical Association signs Egyptian-Israeli treaty

AMMAN, March 24 (JTA)—The Doctors Association today issued a statement condemning the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and calling on doctors to stage a one-hour symbolic strike at 11 a.m. on Monday in protest of the signing of the agreement.

The statement further adds that "by signing the agreement with the Zionist enemy, the mission of the Egyptian people to do everything that is in their power to serve the Arab nation and the Palestinian people will not be fulfilled." The association's statement reads: "On this occasion we call upon the Egyptian people to do everything that is in their power to serve the Arab nation and the Palestinian people."

WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre is displaying a photo exhibit "Years of French Cinema" during regular hours.

French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film by V. Borowczyk entitled "Blanche." The film starts at 7:30 p.m.

Lecture

The Goethe Institute presents a lecture by German engineer Ulrich Schallitz entitled "Zofingen, Historical Heritage, Image of the City" at 11:00 a.m. at the Faculty of Engineering Technology, Jordan University, room C 206.

Friends of Archaeology

The Friends of Archaeology are going on a tour of two sites in the Jordan Valley, starting out in front of the Dept. of Antiquities at 9:00 a.m. The sites which will be visited are Tell Dein Aila and Mazar.

Concert

The Goethe Institute presents a violin and piano recital by Grevesenau and Ulrich Meckies at the Maya Arts Centre at 8:00 p.m. on Monday.

Documentary Film

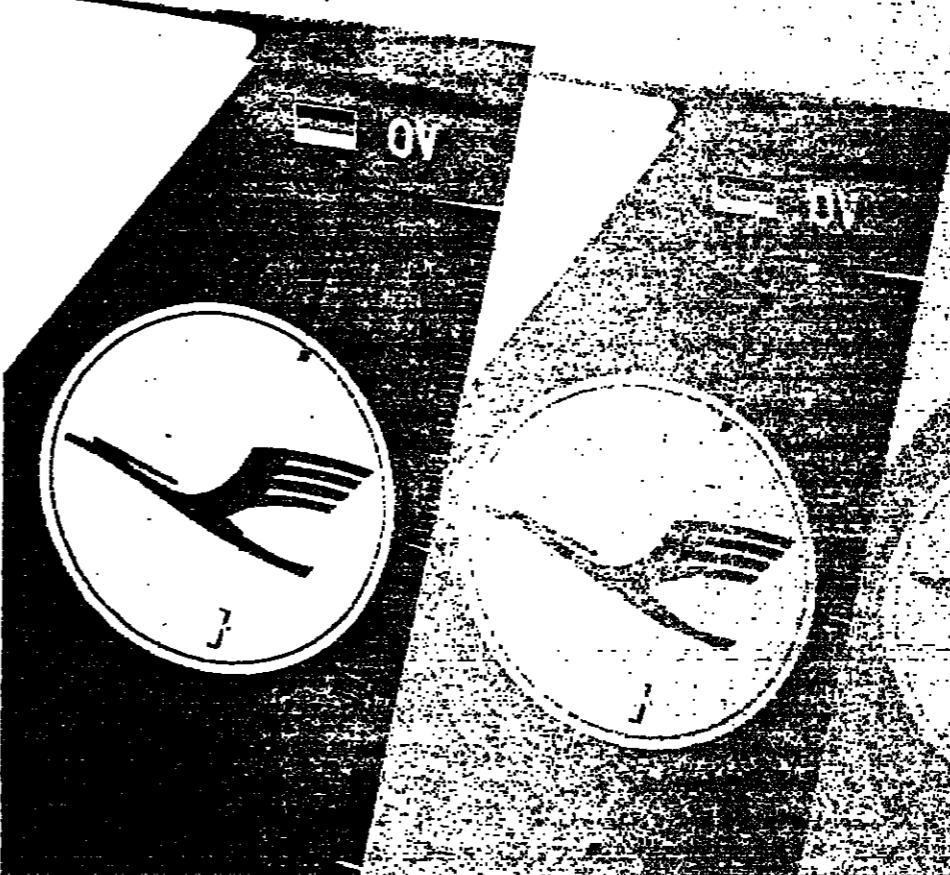
The French Cultural Centre presents a documentary film series on the history of the French cinema entitled "Le illusion" at 6:00 p.m. on Monday.

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Four Jordanian scientists left here Saturday to participate in an international solar energy conference in Varese, Italy. Dr. Fakhreddine Al Daghstani, Deputy Director of the Royal Scientific Society, will deliver a key-note address to the five-day conference which opens Saturday. Dr. Sadhi Al Qasem, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at Jordan University, will chair one of the main conference sessions, and Mr. Ali Nasour, Director General of the Electricity Authority, and Mr. Samir Ka'war, Director of the Department of Planning at the Telecommunications Corporation, will also participate in the conference with 300 solar energy experts from around the world. Besides enjoying fine Italian cooking and the quaint atmosphere of this 50,000-populated town northwest of Milan, the scientists will remember to draw an international policy report on solar energy to be submitted to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology in Vienna next August.

populi: Sadat's peace

on page 1)

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except by force. The overthrow of the tyranny in Iran is the best example that the revolution of a people with a firm ideology will always succeed.

A DOCTOR: Sadat's actions must not be seen in isolation but within the context of what the Arab reality has been for the past thirty years, up to the present. War or peace in the Middle East has always been Israel's prerogative—against immobile, divided, weakened yet belligerent and bellicose Arab countries. This state of affairs suited Israel enormously; for it always expanded easily, under cover of self-defence and "security."

Sadat's move, at its worst, has nearly succeeded in breaking this vicious circle and has shown the world that peace is a commodity Israel cannot afford and cannot give. This has by itself shaken the stereotyped image of Israel in the West and American. Serious questions are being asked as to the validity of the propaganda they used to hear over there. It could have been a real good blow below the belt if Sadat had known where to stop—he had Arab interests at heart.

A POLITICAL ANALYST: It is extremely doubtful that this kind of arrangement is going to stick, in spite of American assurances that the problem of the Palestinians will be solved in the next stage of the process. The American administration is dealing with a paranoid Israeli mentality and negotiating with a team that has traditionally planned for war rather than peace.

It is difficult for an Arab not to believe that Carter has an eye on New Hampshire and is improving his political standing within his own party in particular and on the domestic political front in the U.S. in general.

We cannot, as Arabs, share the American view that the treaty will have long-term benefits for the area, because we have half a century's experience in dealing with the Zionist mentality.

The myth of the Soviet threat is not taken seriously by the Arab masses. The U.S., through its political escalation and involvement, has angered the Arab masses, alienated the moderates, and will encourage unprecedented violence that might harm its own material and political interests in the area. The four key elements to the solution of the problem are:

- The Palestinians;
- The Palestinians;
- The Palestinians;

TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will be partly cloudy with a chance of scattered showers late in the afternoon, particularly in the northern and eastern regions. There will be a decrease in temperatures and winds will be northerly moderate. Aqaba Gulf will be calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	7	17
Aqaba	18	26
Deserts	8	22
Jordan Valley	15	24

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Fertility rate in Jordan drops with increase in education

By Alan Martiny
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 24—The better educated a Jordanian woman is the fewer children she tends to want and the fewer she is likely to bear. This was one of the main findings of a study on fertility in Jordan just completed this week by the Department of Statistics.

The study was based on data from the Jordan Fertility Survey (JFS) which was conducted by the Department of Statistics in 1976 as part of the World Fertility Survey (WFS). The results of the study will be presented to the WFS Regional Meeting for Arab and Middle East countries to be held in Tunisia next month. The 1976 fertility survey was the second conducted in Jordan; the first was carried out in 1972.

The 1976 survey was designed to provide government agencies with up-to-date information for planning; trace trends and changes in fertility and family planning and provide a base for educated population projections.

The fertility survey was conducted in two stages. The first was designed to study the basic socio-economic characteristics of a sample of 15,000 households. According to a 1975 agricultural census there are a total of 292,000 households on the East Bank. So the survey was made to sample five per cent of the households.

The first part of the survey provided a unique opportunity to study some major characteristics of the population: family structure, number of births and pregnancies, the sex and age composition of the society and the distribution of the population by education and marital status.

The data indicates that Jordan has a very young population. More than 50 per cent of all Jordanians are under 15 years of age. About 40 per cent of all Jordanian females are in the 15 to 49 age group in which most child-bearing takes place.

The survey also found that whereas in the past Jordanian society favoured the education of males, this pattern has changed recently, resulting in a much higher literacy rate among young women.

The second stage of the survey was a sub-sampling of 25 per cent of the 15,000 households (about 3,700 households) and involved a comprehensive survey of married or previously married women in the child-bearing age of 15 to 49.

This survey sought information on a woman such as education, occupation and number of children, and the background of her household.

The questionnaire also asked about the woman's preference about the number and sex of children, maternal history, knowledge and use of contraceptives, attitudes towards miscarriage, work history and experience.

An important fact which must be kept in mind is that in general, the fertility rate of a woman—the number of children she will bear—depends on the length of time she is in the position to be able to bear children. In an Arab society this means the period from the first day of marriage until passing the age of child-bearing. The longer this interval, the higher the fertility rate.

This period of fertility depends on two main factors: the age of the woman at her first marriage and the duration of her married life.

What effect does education have on fertility?

First of all, educated women tend to marry at a later age. For a woman to work for a secondary

school certificate or higher degree her age at the time of her first marriage is usually over 20 years. Education takes time and there is also the probability that once educated she will join the labour force, and postpone her marriage.

The age at which an uneducated woman usually marries for the first time, according to the survey, is 15.8 years. The average age for marriage of women with a secondary education is 17.5 years.

The employment status and occupation of uneducated women also seem to have a considerable effect on the age at which they first marry. Unpaid family workers and unemployed women tend to marry younger, around 15.5 years old, while paid workers outside the family tend to marry later, around the age of 17. Technical and clerical jobs seem to keep the women single longer too, until almost 18, whereas skilled workers averaged 16.8 years at their first marriage. Agricultural and farm workers marry youngest, at 15.5 years.

As far as marriage and remarriage are concerned, the figures indicate that there is a relatively high level of marital stability in Jordan. Out of a total sampling of 3,612 married or previously married women, 92.8 per cent are still married.

The death of a husband accounts for 3.8 per cent and divorce 2.9 per cent. The remaining 0.5 per cent are separated; still legally married but living apart from their husbands.

Regarding remarriage, the survey revealed that most women (96.6 per cent) marry only once, 3.4 per cent twice, and only one woman reported a third marriage.

But, to return to the subject of the effect of education on fertility. According to the figures, illiterate women have the highest fertility rate at 9.48 children per woman. For those who can read and write the rate is 8.64, and for women with an elementary school education the rate is 7.33. The rate drops to 6.34 children for women with preparatory education and decreases sharply to only 3.7 for those with secondary or higher education.

So it is clear that as education increases fertility declines. Another aspect of education's influence is that educated women often marry well educated men. And, in general, these educated couples plan for a high socio-economic level which calls for a smaller household.

It was also revealed that increased education decreased the woman's desire for children. Women marrying early tend to have a preference for large families. Those who marry under 15 years usually want about seven children. This number declines with a rise in the age at the first marriage to reach only four children.

dren when the first marriage is at 30 years and over.

Women with no schooling desired, on the average, seven children compared with 5.3 for women with elementary education, 4.4 for women with preparatory education and 3.9 for women with secondary or higher education.

Regarding preference for the sex of children, in general, sons are preferred. When a woman has no sons her desire to cease child-birth is low, while a woman with several sons tends to have a greater desire to cease having children.

Another factor affecting the fertility rate is the use of contraceptive devices. It was found that 95 per cent of married or previously married women have heard of modern contraceptive methods. Only 2.9 per cent did not know of any method.

Education plays an important role in influencing the extent to which contraceptives are used. The proportion of those who have ever used contraceptives is 37.4 per cent among women with no schooling, 59 per cent among those with elementary education and as high as 80.2 per cent among women with secondary and higher education.

Wives of farmers and agricultural workers had the lowest observed rate for ever using such

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Seminar opens

Tuesday to consider:

How to sell Jordan to tourist

By Thomas Cromwell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 24--How to "sell" Jordan to tourists will be the subject of a two-day seminar to be held here on March 27 and 28 under the patronage of His Highness Prince Mohammad.

More than 200 leaders of Jordan's travel industry will attend the seminar whose goal is to promote domestic and international tourism.

The four sponsoring organisations, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Alia, the Jordan Society of Travel Agents and the Jordan Society of Hoteliers, have invited representatives from nine

international organisations who have previously been involved in the tourism industry in Jordan, to participate. Mr. Michael Hamarneh, Director General of Tourism told the Jordan Times today. Also contributing will be Dr. Jawad Anani who will represent the Ministry of Labour, Mr. Anis Moasher from the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Mr. Ali Ghandour for Alia and Mr. Hamarneh for the Ministry of Tourism.

The international organisations participating in the seminar are the World Tourism Organisation, Holiday Inns, Inc., Intercontinental Hotels, Grand Metropolitan Hotels (U.K.), the

American Express Co., Orientor (U.K.), Tjaereborg Services A/S (Denmark), Genstar/Middle East (Canada), and Doremus & Company (U.S.A.).

The seminars aim is succinctly in its programme brochure: "Exchange of views on the most effective methods for marketing the places of tourist interest in Jordan, and enhancing international and regional travel."

Mr. Hamarneh emphasised that the seminar was not only geared to finding ways of encouraging foreigners to visit Jordan's tourist attractions but also to devising means of encouraging Jordanians to take greater advantage of what their country has to offer them.

Speaking on the importance of Jordan's location, Mr. Hamarneh continued: "We think Jordan is in a strategic position as far as tourism is concerned. People coming to the Middle East as tourists should visit Jordan. We would like to know how to market Jordan as part of the region as well as by itself. Jordan has the diversity of tourist attractions for a visitor to be able to enjoy a one or two-week holiday here."

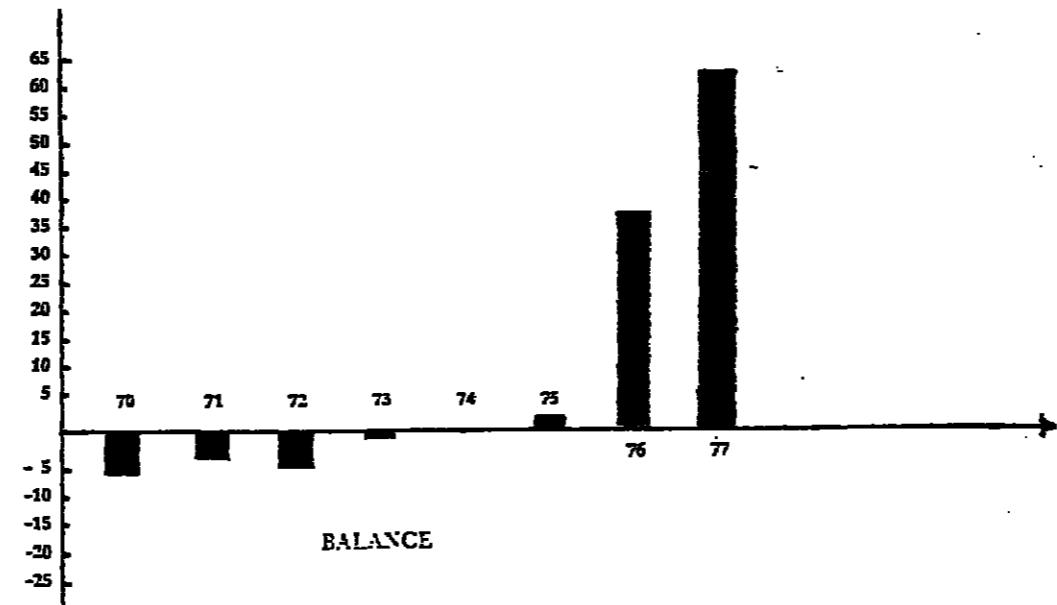
Another purpose of the seminar, according to Mr. Hamarneh, is to educate the public and government departments to think of tourism as more than just recreation: "The concept that tourism is an industry is new," he says.

How good a business is tourism in Jordan?

According to statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism, tourism is now a booming business here. This has not always been the case however. Since Jordan lost the revenue from tourism in the West Bank, it has had to concentrate on the development of East Bank sites. This has required considerable investment which has meant several years of budget deficits reaching JD 5 million in 1970. In 1974 the books balanced. Since then profits have been rapidly rising. The figures for 1977 show a total income of JD 95.21 million and total expenditure of JD 35.10 million, which means a profit of JD 60.11 million. (Figures for 1978 were not available when this article went to press). The 1977 figures indicate a return of almost 200 per cent on investment.

YEAR	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES	BALANCE
1970	4.22	9.35	- 5.13
1971	3.10	7.71	- 4.16
1972	3.39	8.41	- 5.02
1973	10.71	11.28	- 0.57
1974	17.29	17.43	- 0.14
1975	35.72	33.76	1.96
1976	68.86	32.14	36.72
1977	95.21	35.10	60.11

This table issued by the Ministry of Tourism shows the balance of payments for each of the eight years from 1970 to 1977. The figures are in millions of Jordan Dinars.



The balance of payment information in the table above is here summarised in a chart.

Where have these welcome contributors to Jordan's balance of payments been coming from?

To quote Ministry of Tourism figures for the first half of 1978, of a total of 528,303 tourists to visit Jordan, 371,232 (70 per cent) came from Arab countries (200,000 from Syria), 83,469 (16 per cent) from non-Arab Middle

Eastern and Asian countries.

involve the Jordanian public in preserving and developing sites of importance to tourism; how to avoid pollution of Jordan's nature and how to involve schools and the mass media in spreading public consciousness of the value of Jordan's historical, archaeological and natural heritage and resources. Mr. Hamarneh cited the making of a calendar for 1980 of children's pictures of tourist sites in Jordan as an example of how school involvement can work.

The seminar has been scheduled to coincide with the two-yearly election of officials to the Jordan Society of Hoteliers, and the Jordan Society of Travel Agents.

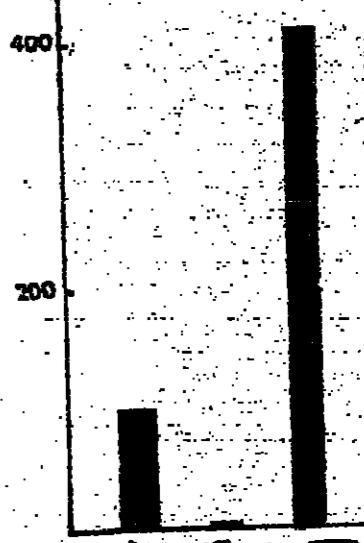
And how do Jordan's guests get here?

Again referring to statistics for the first half of 1978, of the 528,303 tourists who came here 416,192 (79 per cent) came by road, 105,384 (20 per cent) by air, 3,672 (0.5 per cent) by train and 3,055 (0.5 per cent) by sea.

The seminar, to begin next Tuesday at 9.30 a.m., will pool the experience of the various organisations that together make up the tourism industry: travel agencies, hotel companies, financers, as well as the government agencies involved. A central focus of the meetings will be seeking ways to improve coordination among these groups. The international organisations are expected to help give perspective to Jordan's development of tourism by drawing on their world-wide experience in comparison with their experience in Jordan.

Mr. Hamarneh also told us that there will be future seminars on related subjects such as how to preserve the Arab character of Jordan's tourist facilities; how to

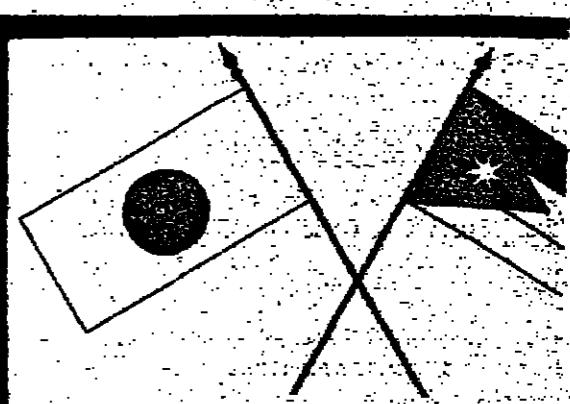
Tourist Arrivals



In Num

The 1st Six Months Of 1978

This chart shows the number of tourists (in thousands) in Jordan during the first half of 1978, and how they got here by train, road transport or ship.



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Chairman of the Jordan-Japan Friend Association

The Japanese Community Association
In
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A poster advertising the Jordan Tourism Marketing Seminar.



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History in Jordan: Hellenisation and Romanisation

This is a series written by Professor Nicola A. Ziadeh

By Nicola A. Ziadeh

Those were world empires on a larger scale than ever before. The Persians succeeded in carrying the war right into the land of the Greeks (fifth century).

So far empires had sprung up in areas to the east of the Mediterranean. Contacts between the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean and the islands proper had gone on for a long time—mainly in the cultural and commercial fields. But by the fourth century B.C. the pendulum had swung—and from then onwards the forces and powers came from the west, from Greece and Rome. And for a period of about seven centuries the lands of Syria were ruled, governed and controlled by men from those lands of the west.

Alexander the Great set the men in motion. In 334 B.C. he crossed the narrow strait of water into Asia Minor and within ten years he had conquered the lands between the Mediterranean and the Punjab and Central Asia, as well as Egypt. When he died at Babylon (323 B.C.) he was contemplating an exploration of the shores of Arabia, probably as a step towards its occupation!

Alexander's empire was too large for one person to hold together, and after a lengthy armed dispute in which leaders and commanders of the great conqueror fell or disappeared, the vast land area fell to four successors—the one which interests us most is the empire of the Seleucids, whose capital was eventually Antioch. Although at first this empire included, besides Syria, Iraq and parts of Persia, it ended up by being restricted to Syria. Egypt was the principal possession of the Ptolemies. But the Seleucids and the Ptolemies waged incessant wars, especially during the third century B.C. for the possession of Palestine, Jordan and Lebanon; the reason being the control of trade routes which passed through these countries.

The period between the conquests of Alexander and the times of Christ is known as the Hellenistic Age. But before this period came to an end Syria had fallen to the new imperial power which rose sometime earlier on the banks of the Tiber-Rome. Roman armies occupied Syria in the first half of the first century B.C. (Egypt followed suit in the latter half of the same century). Until circa A.D. 400 Syria was part of the Roman empire, after which it became part of the Byzantine empire, and remained so till the Arab conquest early in the seventh century.

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By the time the Seleucids were established in Syria, they had adopted the oriental monarchy as a political system. However one of the policies begun by Alexander, and continued by his Seleucid successor, was the founding of cities—either completely new like Antioch and Seleucia (on the Tigris) or through repairing older ones.

These cities were populated mainly by Greeks, in the wider sense of the word. Alexander's and Seleucid's retired soldiers constituted the nucleus of such populations, but groups of migrant Greeks joined them later. These people had been used to the Greek city (polis) institutions and the Seleucid kings found it expedient to let them follow their own customs. So that within the frame of the oriental monarchy there existed those 'islands' of Greek cities which were autonomous in their administration.

The Romans had their capital outside the area, so Syria was governed as a province. (Space does not permit telling of the details of administrative changes, neither is such a treatment essential for the understanding of the cultural and civilizational work of the Romans in Syria.) But within this provincial administration there were cities whose population were granted the status of 'colonies', which in essence was similar to the status of the Greek cities of the earlier period. (It was only in A.D. 212 that Caracalla granted Roman citizenship to all the free men of the empire, irrespective of places of birth.)

During the seven centuries of so of the Graeco-Roman control, Jordan shared the benefits as well as the disadvantages to which the area was exposed. The cities here, as the Hellenistic cities everywhere else, were planned according to geometrical form where two main thoroughfares crossed the city north-south and east-west. All other streets were parallel to these two. One of the two main thoroughfares was wider than the other (in Jerash it was the north-south street) and this would be the business centre of the city, as well (usually) as the one which would be more beautified, sometimes with a nymphium (Jerash) and an arch at one of both ends (Jerash, Palmyra).

One or more temples, a theatre (Bostra-Bosra) or even two (Jerash) and an agora, known under the Romans as a forum, were essential parts of a Graeco-Roman city. (One has to think of these cities in such a term as this would make it easier to appreciate their development.)

Greek was the language of the cities when they were founded. The arrival of the Romans

brought Latin to the area, but generally speaking, Greek continued to be the language of culture, while Latin became the language of law and administration.

The Romans were great builders, so they made places like Jerash and Philadelphia (Amman) real stores of monumental buildings; and if it were not for the fact that wars, earthquakes and the ravages of later builders took their toll, more monuments should be standing today.

The process of city-building, encouraging people from Greece to live there, the introduction of Greek literature, philosophy, drama and thought is known as 'Hellenization'. The arrival of the Romans brought in its wake the process of 'Romanization'. Essentially the latter was a continuation of the former, for after all the Romans had fallen heirs to the Greek civilization.

They added law and architecture; they introduced stronger administrative measures: they built first class roads (along the Kings' Highway as an example), but they never tried to restrict the development of Hellenization.

The arrival of Greek civilization into the lands of Syria resulted in widening the horizons of the people, and Jordan was no exception. The Greek (and the Roman) experience was different to anything the area had known before, and the mixture of the old (oriental) and the new (Greek) led to the appearance of new philosophical schools. Neo-Platonism appeared in Egypt, but it found adherents in Gerasa (Umm-Qais), which can be easily reached from Irbid as one descends down to the Jordan Valley. A number of men of letters appeared in that city, as we shall see presently.

When Pompey conquered Syria, he was much concerned with the defences of the newly acquired land. He therefore made use of a number of Greek cities which existed in the northern parts of Jordan, in Palestine and in Syria. He created a system of defense in which these cities, although under the governor of Syria, enjoyed some sort of autonomy. They came to be known as the Decapolis (ten cities). The original cities, eight in number were Scythopolis (Beisan-Palestine), Pella (Tabaqat Fih), Gerasa (Umm-Qais), Hippo (Qalat al-Hosn), Dion (Idon?), Kanatha (Qanawat in Syria), Gerasa (Jerash) and Philadelphia (Amman). Six of the eight original cities were in Jordan, and for the benefit of any one residing in Amman, it would be a very easy thing to visit them—take your time if you can afford it. Other cities which joined the original cities, either later or at various times, included Abella (Irbid) and Palmyra.

It was, however, late in the second century A.D. that Palmyra replaced Petra as a trading centre, when Gerrha (al-Jara?) on the Arabian coast became a centre for the commodities carried from India and lands beyond. Petra then lost its earlier importance.

Here again the last decades of

the second and the early part of the third century saw the building of more defense posts in Jordan. By the time of Diocletian (A.D. 284-304), as a result of the appearance of the Sassanian empire (A.D. 226) and the numerous incursions of nomads into Syria, Kilwa, Azraq, Mshatta, Philadelphia and Bosra were among the strong points along the lines (the Roman term for the eastern defenses). By that time even Palmyra had been destroyed by Aurielius (A.D. 272).

As one can see from the magnificent remains of the Graeco-Roman cities, the area, despite its vicissitudes, seems to have experienced periods of prosperity. Agriculture and livestock raising seem to have extended to regions beyond the earlier lines. Water reservoirs and aqueducts were in existence. Trades flourished.

The monumental buildings which can still be seen had a

Graeco-Roman stamp. But who actually cut the stones, carved the columns and their capitals and the decorations? Here we have a living testimony that the native artisan, who had acquired the skill and the taste, was the real worker, be that in Antioch, Baalbeck, Palmyra, Bostra, Gerasa, Philadelphia, Gerasa or other places. Certainly Petra itself is a testimony for that sort of activity. But Petra belongs to another story.

Before bringing this article to its end I would like to mention a few names of men of thought and letters who appeared in Gerasa, and who participated actively in the cultural life of the age.

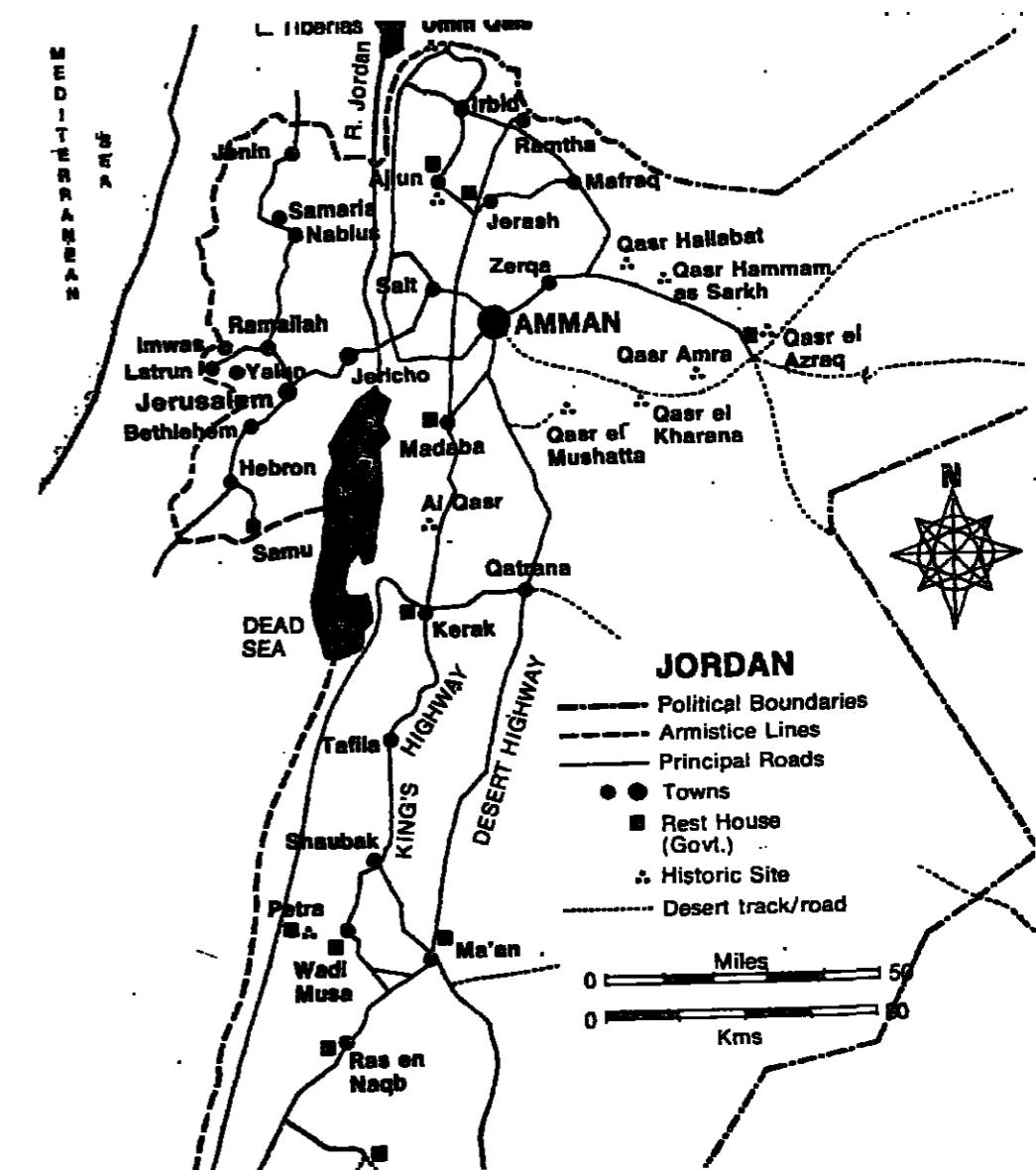
First on our list is Menippus (3rd century B.C.) who was a cynic and a satirist poet. During the late second and early first centuries B.C. Gerasa produced Meleager, a native by race, who knew Aramaic, Phoenician and Greek, and Philedemus, the Epicurean philosopher. In the second and third centuries A.D.

four names attract our attention—Theodore, Oenomaus, Aspines and Archias.

What did these people, or at least some of them, think or write? An interesting question, which will be answered in a future article.

The Jordanian Government Department of Antiquities has been active in the fields of archaeological excavations in Jordan, particularly in cooperation with various European and American learned organizations. Um al-Jimal, Gerasa, Philadelphia and many other Graeco-Roman sites have undergone a proper undressing.

Of recent years, the Department of Archaeology at the Jordanian University has been active. Needless to say that a field archaeologist who is excavating a site, would be especially interested in a particular period, but he does not neglect other finds. Hence the importance of cooperation and team work.



Secret Vatican summit waxes tense over Mideast



Pope John Paul II secretly receives Egyptian President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin (above). At top right Carter, Begin and Sadat exchange words as the Pope is escorted in state on his chair. Bust of Pope John Paul II (bottom left). French sculptor Daniel Druet adds finishing touches to the Pope's wax bust (bottom right).



Bernard Gerard

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

Chinese favoured in table tennis championships

TOKYO, March 24 (AP) -- Six Chinese men players have been ranked among the highest seeded competitors for the 35th World Table Tennis Championships in Pyongyang, North Korea, April 25-May 6, the official Xinhua (Hsinhsia) New Agency reported Friday. Xinhua, in a dispatch from Pyongyang, said entrants to the men's singles event "total over 280 among whom 52 are seeds who were distributed into 16 different brackets to battle on a knockout series. Eighty-three out of 128 players must survive the first round competition before advancing to the second round. The rest will compete in a qualification round." Xinhua also said five Chinese women players are among 16 seeded players in eight different brackets of the women's singles competition in the Pyongyang tournament. They are among over 180 women players of whom 49 will take direct part in the elimination round while the others will have to play through a qualification round.

Semi-final soccer competition draws made

ZURICH, Switzerland, March 24 (R) -- The draws for the semi-final rounds of the three European international club soccer competitions were made here yesterday, as follows:

European Football Union (UEFA) Cup: Duisburg (West Germany) vs Borussia Moenchengladbach (West Germany); Star Belgrade (Yugoslavia) vs Hertha Berlin (West Germany).

Cup Winners' Cup: Fortuna Duesseldorf (West Germany) vs Bank Ostrava (Czechoslovakia); Barcelona (Spain) vs Beitar.

European Cup: Austria Wien (Austria) vs Malmoe (Sweden); Nottingham Forest (England) vs Cologne (West Germany).

First leg matches in all three competitions will be played on April 11, with return matches on April 25. The final of the Cup Winners' Cup is in Basle, Switzerland, on May 16, and the European Cup final in Munich, West Germany, on May 30. Dates for final matches of the UEFA Cup, played over two legs, are May 9 and 23.

24 countries expected to be in 1982 World Cup finals

ZURICH, Switzerland, March 24 (R) -- All indications point to 24 countries instead of 16 taking part in the finals of the World Cup in Spain in 1982, the press officer of the International Football Federation (FIFA) said yesterday. The officer, Rene Courte, said FIFA would decide at meeting here in May. Courte said the Spanish organizers and various international soccer confederations appeared to support the proposal to increase the finalists to 24 advanced by FIFA's Brazilian President, Dr. Joao Havelange. "All indications seem to point toward a tacit decision or agreement in favour of the idea," the article said. FIFA's executive committee and World Cup organising committee meet here on May 17 and 18.

China anticipates IOC decision

GENEVA, March 24 (R) -- Peking sports authorities have told the International Olympic Committee (IOC) they hope the question of Chinese representation will be settled at the 89-member body's next session in Montevideo next month. Chinese sources said today, in a letter to IOC President Lord Killanin, the Secretary-General of the All-China Sports Federation, Song Zhong (Song Chung), said refusal by Taiwan officials to attend a proposed round-table meeting with Peking representatives in Lausanne next Tuesday should not delay the decision by the IOC on the issue. The IOC cancelled the meeting after the Taiwan Olympic Committee said it was prepared to talk only with Lord Killanin and not with Peking officials. The aim of the meeting had been to clear the way for Peking to return to the Olympic movement so that its athletes could compete in the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games.

Muhammad Ali in Rome for gold medal

Saint VINCENT, Italy, March 24 (AP) -- World boxing association heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali came to this North Italian alpine resort Friday to see the man he beat for his first great success in the Rome Olympics, and said time for boxing had come to an end for him. "I have said many times I was retiring, but this time I mean it," he said. "At that time I still had a lot left, but not now. Years go by and I am too old to fight. I'll keep on saying for a while that I might change my mind, because I want to take advantage of my title as long as I can. They'll believe me because they'll think why should I refuse \$12 million to fight Mike Rossman or someone else?" Ali said, however, that he would not fight Rossman nor Italian Alfio Righetti nor anyone else. "I am fighting nobody," he said. "It would tarnish my image to end my career by fighting someone like Righetti. I'd be criticised by the many people who are waiting to bury me. This would give them a chance to bury me 10 feet deep."

Ali came here to attend the premiere of a film on his life, "Muhammad Ali, and American Story," by Italian newsmen Gianni Minà. He set as condition that the Italian Olympic Committee give him a copy of the gold medal he won in the 1960 Olympics and have him meet the man he beat, Zbigniew Pietrzkowski of Poland. The film on Ali will be shown in Saint Vincent's International Sports Film Festival.

"I threw the Olympic medal in the Ohio River after I was turned down in a white restaurant in Louisville," Ali said. "Now it is time to get it back, to put it away in my trophy case. I have all my medals, that was the only one missing."

Ali, who looked tired and tense after a 25-hour trip from New Zealand and Australia where he held several exhibitions, said he would like a rematch with Pietrzkowski, for charity. The Italians have asked me to do it because the public wants it, but my friend will have to train and get in condition," he said. "I am old, but he has white hair and needs to work out hard to fight me. It will be the first time in history a world champion went back to fight someone he fought when he was young." The exhibition match may take place in Rome sometime this summer.

U.K. Football Roundup: Liverpool beats Ipswich, extends lead to 5 points

LONDON, March 24 (R) -- Kenny Dalglish, the Scottish international with the golden goal-scoring flair, blasted home his 19th goal of the season today to send Liverpool another giant step nearer the English first division soccer championship.

Liverpool, who met Manchester United in the semifinals of the Football Association (FA) cup next Saturday, defeated Ipswich 2-0 to extend their lead to five points.

Dalglish's goal was his 50th in 101 matches since he joined the club in 1977. Liverpool's second score came from former Ipswich striker David Johnson.

Second-placed Everton battled to a 0-0 draw at Derby, but it was a point they could hardly afford to drop with Liverpool in such all-conquering form.

West Bromwich Albion kept alive their slim hopes of catching Liverpool with a scrambled 2-1 home victory over struggling Queens Park Rangers, leaving Albion in third place.

Manchester United warmed up for next week's vital cup clash against mighty Liverpool by crushing Leeds 4-1. Leeds, unbeaten in 16 games, stumbled against the lethal finishing of 18-year-old Andy Ritchie who cracked home three goals.

Ritchie was standing in for the injured Scottish international and former Leeds striker Joe Jordan, but on this performance he must stand a great chance of a place in United's cup team.

Wolverhampton Wanderers, who meet London's Arsenal in next Saturday's other cup semifinal, boosted their morale with a 2-1 triumph over Chelsea.

It was Chelsea's ninth home defeat of the season and virtually condemned them to division two, along with Birmingham City who lost 2-1 at Middlesbrough.

Wolverhampton's win helped ease their own relegation fears.

It would be no good winning the FA cup and being relegated, said manager John Barwell. "We badly needed to defeat Chelsea and now I think we can beat Arsenal and reach Wembley."

Nottingham Forest, who last Wednesday reached the last four of the European Cup, swept aside Coventry 3-0 with goals from Tony Woodcock, Gary Birtles and Dave Needham.

Forest, the reigning English champions, trail Liverpool by eleven points, although they refuse to concede their title.

"There is a long way to go and we aim to keep fighting all the way," Peter Taylor, their assistant manager, said. Forest have two matches in hand over Liverpool.

Arsenal were held to a 1-1 home draw by Manchester City and badly missed the midfield generalship of Irish international Liam Brady, out with a knee injury.

Brady is expected to be fit for the cup battle against Wolverhampton, but central defender Willie Young limped off against City and looks doubtful.

In division two, Brighton maintained top spot with a goal less draw at Cambridge. Rival's Stoke City, Crystal Palace, Sunderland and West Ham all won -- West Ham thumping Newcastle 5-0 in London.

In the Scottish premier division, only two matches survived as snow and ice again played havoc with fixtures.

Dundee United slumped to a 3-1 away defeat against Morton, despite taking the lead through David Dodds. John Nell, George Anderson and Jim Tolmie scored for Morton.

St. Mirren were twice ahead against Hibernian before crashing to a 3-2 home defeat.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1979

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGGERT INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Avoid getting involved in whatever you do not understand and that is confusing to you for some deceptive conditions are at work. At the same time you have a chance to express your finest talents by putting them into effect without delay.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Forget whatever you can do nothing about and gain the support of those who can be of help to you. Use a direct approach with others in getting difficult data.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Avoid those who have given you trouble in the past. Attend social functions to which you are invited. Take time for helpful kind of meditation.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can get together with an influential person and gain the support you need now. Avoid that official whose actions are puzzling to you.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Attend lectures that can inspire you and make your life richer, more satisfying. Forget philosophies that are out.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Forget pleasure for now and concentrate on home affairs and see where you can improve them. Study property and make needed repairs.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Attend to outside chores enthusiastically and get good results. Don't argue with close ties and you avoid trouble. Take no risks with money.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Handling practical affairs that are important to you is wise now; so forget about pleasure for now. Do little driving and keep out of trouble. Postpone a trip until a better time.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Go after personal aims but use good, orthodox methods to gain them. Spend out within your means and plan to save more in the future.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study problem you have well in order to come up with the right solution. Think before you speak. Listen to a clever advisor.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Put that social plan to work so that you have greater prestige and happiness in the future. Don't permit a personal problem to keep you from activities.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get your good name, more solid footing by right action in career and personal affairs. Don't waste time frivolously -- it is precious.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study new ways of advancing and gaining personal wishes. Forget business matters until tomorrow when your judgment is better. Think along more social lines.

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CAST FOR MONDAY, MAR. 26, 1979

HOROSCOPE

CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

S (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Attend to routine tasks each day so you'll have time for creative activities to clear of an annoying person.

US (Apr. 20 to May 20) After your work is done be with friends you like and have an entertaining time. Take steps to improve your vitality.

NI (May 21 to June 21) Be wise but say little to keep the peace with everyone. Don't irk a person you could regret it later.

CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Not a good engage in something untried and unknown. Use judgment in important matters.

July 22 to Aug. 21) Fluctuating where keeping is concerned is not wise, so carry through consistently for best results.

O (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Await a better day to have understanding with an associate. A perplexing arises that needs considerable study.

W (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Delve into annoying work to be done instead of putting it off. A co-worker argues, but refuse to do so.

PI (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Expressing your finest now bring fine benefits, so get an early start.

AFFECTION for loved one.

PITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be sure to show to family members now and preserve harmony, neglect important business matters.

ICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Not a good day to pay clientele in business as well as friends and Avoid one who is irate. Be wise.

RITUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Find ways to cut down expenses and build a reserve for possible needs later. I behind on regular routines.

S (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Put your energies working active channels and you can accomplish a great many. Make a fine impression on others.

JR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will ability to handle difficult conditions for others understand varying philosophies because of the way in this nature. The field of psychology or you would be very good here.

TOTS impel, they do not compel. What you make is largely up to you!

REN BRIDGELES H. GOREN
MAR SHARIF
Chicago Tribune
vulnerable. WestSOUTH
10 3
10 8 4
9 6
10 3 2
10 6
EAST
* A 6 5 2
2 V 9
0 6 5 4
* A 7 4 2
TH
MISCELLANEOUS
K Q 9 8 7
Q J
South East South
is 1 ♦ 1 NT
IT Pass 3 NT
is Pass
Lead: Three of ♦.
no substitute at
table for what
pilot calls "the
littles." East put them
in this hand and,
partner's cooperation
up with a stunning
defeat a seeming
no trump game.
ad difficult prob-
East opened the
ith one club. He
ouble with such
ort for the majors,
ercall of one did
not nearly do his
e. Since jumps to
the diamonds would
be preemptive, South
make a somewhat
ercall of one no
at was not ideal
an odd-shaped
two suits virtually

unstoppable, but at least it showed his strength. West raised clubs preemptively and North made a competitive effort with two no trump. South decided to go to game on the strength of his running six-card suit.

West led his fourth-best heart, and East took time out to review the situation. Obviously, the defenders were not going to get many tricks in hearts, and the fact that West did not lead a club suggested that he was not strong in that suit. Dummy's length in diamonds also convinced East that that suit could not be profitably attacked. If the contract were to be defeated, then the tricks would have to come from spades.

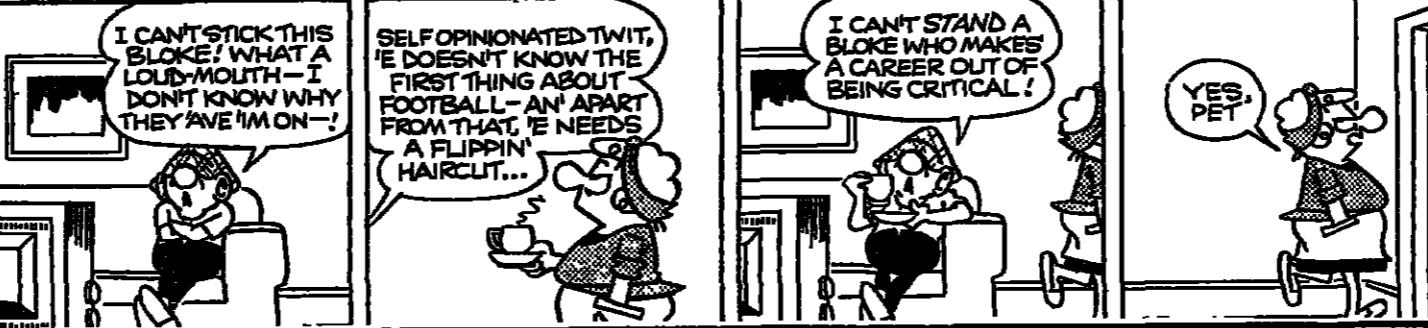
So East won the ace of hearts and shifted to a low spade. Had West carelessly played the queen, declarer would have had clear sailing. But West, too, had worked out the position. He inserted the eight and dummy won the ten.

Declarer tried to go after clubs to set up his ninth trick, but East was not wasting time. He won the ace and returned the nine of hearts. West grabbed the king and shifted to the queen of spades, and declarer's goose was cooked.

West's fine play pinned declarer's jack. Whether declarer covered the queen with the king or not, the defenders were bound to collect three spade tricks to go with their two hearts and a club.



A snowmobile attracts the attention Britain's Prince Charles as he inspects equipment that will carry members of the Transglobe Expedition on the first surface circumnavigation of the globe along its polar axis. Prince Charles, the expedition's patron, is watched by Sir Randolph Flennies (left), the leader and navigator of the expedition, expedition member David Mason and Mr. Gordon Swain of Chubb Fire Security, one of the sponsors.

Peanuts**Andy Capp****Mutt 'n' Jeff****Flintstones**

about, and like

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RUJOR

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TANIAT

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REPACT

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: 

Yesterday's Jumbles: BOGUS PANSY OMELET MALTED

Answer: Form of meat that is important in modern defense—"ATOM"

THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes

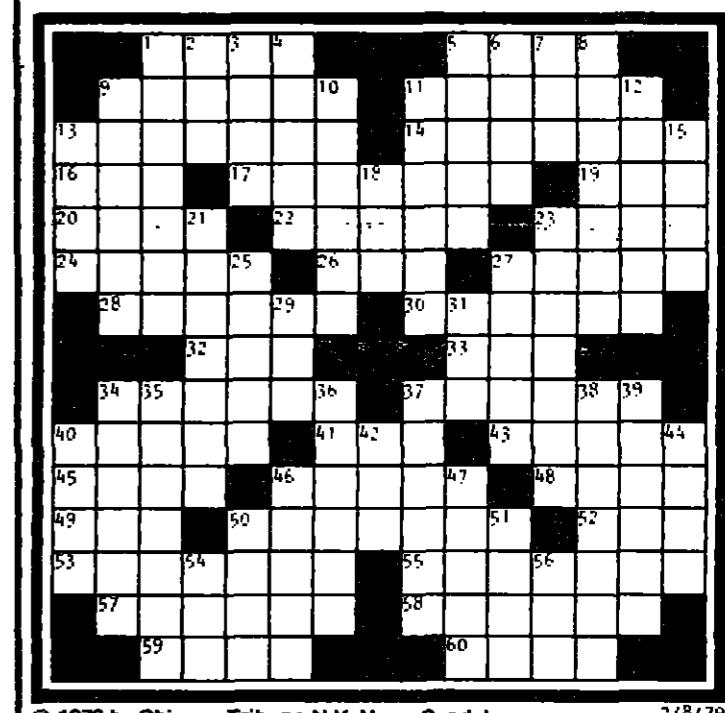
**THE Daily Crossword**

by J. G. Parsons

ACROSS	23 Storage places	48 Blue shade	13 Creeks
1 Truant, militarily	24 Mermaid	49 Van Winkle	18 In the manner of
5 Move swiftly	26 Forefront	50 Pastoral	21 Cap for a cane
9 Carpentry and cobbling	27 Famous way	region of Greece	23 Tandem for oars
11 Spheres	28 Cylindrical	52 Uncle: Sp.	25 Indigent
13 Leftover	30 Lands zest	53 Too long unpaid	27 Ancient headress: var.
14 Eyeless	32 King: Sp.	55 Stamp	29 Nautical chain
16 Workers' group: abbr.	33 Unkempt	57 Lebanon, Syria etc.	31 Greek letter:
17 Uses a colander	34 Battled	58 Make harmless	34 Of a son or daughter
19 Juana	37 Coterie	59 Arrow	35 Slipped by
20 Arabic letter	40 Steep	60 Stand up to	36 Sweet to the ear
22 Cured a squeak	41 Genius of fiddler crabs	4 Slowly,	37 Frank in music
	43 Panegyrical oration	5 Large leaf	38 Gambling game
	45 Wings	6 Camera part	39 Selfishness
	46 Shine	7 Daughter of Cadmus	40 Clarsas
		8 Perceptible through touch	42 Fed. grp. of Son of Seth
		9 — like it is	46 Porcine sound
		10 Work hard	47 Bashful
		11 Cathedral city in France	50 Jewish month
		51 Building section	51 Building
		52 Moves stealthily	54 Elec. engy. flyers
			56 British flyers

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

CAMP	BLUFF	EHD
DUYON	LOSSER	RAGE
HOVE	EVERY	OILS
BRAZIL	SPINNET	LE
VISIT	GROSSE	TE
DPS	MIMI	PANTED
LEIF	AGORA	SAME
ENGRAM	REMO	YIWI
ASHIME	TASKS	TE
GASTOR	LATH	RE
CRITTER	HEATHER	7/7/75
HOPPI	GAZAO	YEAR
ALBED	AFORN	RIVE
TEEM	IEHNS	RED



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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE**JORDAN TELEVISION****VOICE OF AMERICA**

GMT	03:30 The Breakfast Show	19:00 Music USA (Standards)
	06:30 French programme	News and Topical Reports
	7:00 News in French	9:15 Issues in the News
	7:30 News in Hebrew	19:30 Special English: News/Words
	8:00 News in Arabic	10:00 Special English: News/Words
	8:30 News in Arabic	10:30 Studio One
	9:00 News in English	20:15 The Concert Hall
	10:15 Little Big Story	21:00 News and New Products USA
	10:30 News in Arabic	21:15 Critics Choice
	11:00 News in Arabic	21:30 Studio One

RADIO JORDAN

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning show
10:00	News Headlines
10:15	News in Arabic
10:30	Arabian Nights
11:00	Singing off
12:00	Sign on and news headlines
12:30	News summary
13:00	News summary
13:03	Radiotheque

BBC RADIO

GMT	13:30 Short Story	14:10 Music
	13:45 Sandi Jones Requests	14:30 Country Music
	14:30 Offbeat with Braden	15:00 Concert hour
	15:00 News: Reflections	16:00 News summary
	15:15 Letterbox	16:30 Oldies
	15:30 Letters	16:30 International pop
	15:45 Letters	16:30 Oldies
	15:55 Letters	16:30 International pop
	16:00 News: Commentary	16:30 Oldies
	16:15 Our own Correspondent	16:30 Oldies
	16:45 English	

OPEC meet to boost oil price?

GENEVA, March 24 (R) -- The world's major oil exporters meet in Geneva on Monday to decide on a possible new price rise following the revolution in oil-rich Iran. OPEC oil ministers will discuss the disruption of the market.

Iran, supplier of almost one-tenth of the non-communist world's oil, halted exports for ten weeks during civil unrest which toppled the Shah. This pushed up the price of a barrel of oil on the open market to \$16 to \$20 compared with the official OPEC price of \$13.35.

United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Al Oteiba, current OPEC president, told reporters earlier this month the oil ministers would meet in Geneva to discuss how to prevent Western oil firms from making excessive profits during the present shortage. Dr. Oteiba said price rises would not be discussed again until the end of this year unless there was a dramatic change of circumstances.

But this view does not appear to be shared by others in the 13-country organisation. Several states, including Venezuela,

Chad leaders leave office

KHARTOUM, March 24 (R) -- Chad President Felix Malloum and Prime Minister Hissene Habre yesterday handed in their resignations to a provisional state council set up under an agreement ending civil war in the central African country, the Sudan News Agency reported.

The peace agreement was signed last week in the northern Nigerian city of Kano by leaders of the warring factions, including Mr. Malloum and Mr. Habre.

The eight-member state council, in which the four rival factions are represented, will continue until a provisional government is formed early next month, the agency reported from the Chad capital of N'Djamena. The council is headed by Mr. Goukouni Oueddei, leader of the National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) guerrillas.

The resignation ceremony was presided over by the commander of Nigerian troops sent to Chad to police the ceasefire.

U.S. develops super-tank

FORT KNOX, Kentucky, March 24 (AP) -- It accelerates from zero to 50 kilometres per hour in 12 seconds, and one driver says it's like "stepping out of a jet."

However, only someone with thick pocketbooks can afford one. The price tag: \$900,000 each. It's the army's next-generation super-tank, the XM-1, and it was brought here two days ago for a test run.

The turbine-powered tank is wrapped in top-secret armour, and one officer says it's sighting mechanism is so sensitive it can spot a jackrabbit at 1,400 metres--in the dark.

Inside, there is little evidence of the flickering glamour of electronic control panels, but lasers and computers are a big part of the XM-1.

There is very little clanking of tank treads or churning of engines. The dominant sound is the whine of the 1,500-horsepower twin turbines.

SGT. Terry Spriggs, the XM-1 driver for a recent demonstration, said being at the controls made him feel like an airline pilot. "When you shut the engines down, it's like stepping out of a jet," he said.

The tank is a prototype built by the Chrysler Corporation, the prime contractor on the XM-1 project. If the current model is accepted by the U.S. Army, the tanks could go into production in a year or two.

Pentagon planners intend the XM-1 to be the army's main battle tank for the rest of the 20th century.

WHO calls for immediate action to ensure health of world's children

GENEVA, Switzerland, March 24 (AP) -- Almost one-tenth of all children born last year may die before reaching their first birthday, the director-general of the World Health Organisation (WHO) predicted in a report published yesterday.

Writing in the latest WHO bulletin, Dr. Halfdan Mahler said of 125 million babies born in 1978, 12 million--mostly in developing countries--are likely to perish within their first year of existence.

Dr. Mahler said an even greater tragedy is the large number of survivors who, because of adverse environmental conditions, "will

not enjoy the fruits of good health or develop to their full human potential."

Over 80 per cent of all children alive today are in the developing world, a majority of them in an environment characterised by malnutrition, infection, poor housing, lack of safe drinking water and inadequate health care, Dr. Mahler said.

"Starting with such a serious disadvantage, most of these children have little chance of realising their full economic and social potential. They will in turn give birth to another unhealthy generation, thus helping to perpetuate a vicious cycle," he warned.

He appealed for a "radical new approach," emphasising the just distribution of health resources, better use of traditional medicine and its practitioners, and closer international cooperation.

"While the task of safeguarding the health of today's children is urgent, it cannot be accomplished through conventional means," he added.

Even in affluent, developed nations, Dr. Mahler concluded, there are problems--"pockets of want in the midst of plenty."

In many countries, he said, a poor psycho-social environment leads to neglect and ill-treatment of children,

Morocco: Uneasy harbour for exiled Shah

By Michael Goldsmith

RABAT, Morocco, March 24 (AP) -- Leftist students and labour unions in Morocco are stepping up their campaign for the expulsion of Iran's exiled Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, who has been staying in the Dar es Salaam (house of peace) guest palace near Rabat. With strikes and labour unrest sweeping across Morocco in the wake of a serious economic recession, the Shah's presence has become an embarrassing problem for his host, King Hassan II.

Moroccan officials are indignant over a new slogan scrawled on walls near Rabat and Casablanca universities: "One Shah in Morocco is enough"--an oblique reference to the parallel drawn between the discredited Iranian monarchy and the less autocratic regime of King Hassan.

Student demonstrators demanding improved study facilities and living conditions have added the Shah's departure from Morocco to their list of demands. Striking industrial workers have erected banners demanding his extradition to face trial in Iran. One such banner put up by striking teachers outside a school in Casablanca led to a battle with police in which several persons were injured.

Officially, the Shah has become virtually a non-person in Morocco. He is never referred to in the official newspapers and broadcasts, and never appears at public functions. Gone are the days when he stood beside King Hassan at ceremonies and lunched or dined with his host almost daily. Informed Moroccan sources said the

Shah was so horrified by the execution of dozens of his top generals and officials in Iran that he lapsed into a deep depression and for a time was on the verge of a breakdown.

The sources said Morocco has received no official Iranian request for his extradition -- and would reject such a request if it was made. The revolutionary regime in Iran has said it would try the Shah in absentia for alleged crimes against the people -- a show trial certain to end with a death sentence. The sources said the Shah regards the trial as part of an attempt to block his assets in Swiss Banks, believed to exceed \$2 billion.

Only the United States and Egypt have expressed a willingness to welcome the deposed monarch. The governments of Switzerland, Spain, France, Britain and Italy have told him they cannot accept responsibility for his security at this time.

At the guest palace, the Shah is permanently guarded by police and a detachment of Morocco's tough parachute commandos. When he and Empress Farah leave the ornate, Moorish-style guest palace, the Shah is usually at the wheel of his Mercedes, with a car of plain-clothes police immediately behind. People in the streets rarely recognise him. King Hassan no longer sees him regularly, but has delegated his brother, Prince Abdallah, to keep up social contact, and they play golf regularly at a course near the palace.

The Shah's four children are staying with them. Former crown prince Reza recently finished his pilot's training at a U.S. air base in Lubbock, Texas.

Citing sharp rise in consumer prices Critics take new aim at Carter's voluntary wage, price controls

due to Iran's apparent inability to raise daily exports above one to 1.5 million barrels.

The revolutionary government has said it will not return to previous export levels of up to 5.5 million barrels a day but would limit exports to some three million barrels to conserve its resources.

Market sources expect the shortfall in supplies to continue for much of this year. A U.S. congressional report predicted earlier this month that oil prices for the year would rise by seven per cent above the already-set OPEC levels.

Many OPEC ministers believe that their countries, rather than Western oil firms, should reap all the benefit from a price boom.

Dr. Oteiba said OPEC might consider taking steps to cut out oil companies as middlemen and sign direct contracts with governments instead.

Most OPEC states are already pressing ahead with direct sales to foreign customers, but market sources believe giant international oil companies are still so dominant that it would take a long time to cut them out of the crude oil market.

While continuing to expand their direct sales, many OPEC states would prefer a simple increase to prevalent market levels.

OPEC ministers are also expected to discuss proposals which would add a measure of flexibility to oil prices, allowing members to move them by previously agreed levels above or below the "marker" according to market conditions.

Oil prices are now set in terms of Saudi Arabia's "Arabian light crude" oil, with other crudes priced above or below the market price according to quality and proximity to markets.

Entertainer Ben Lyon dies on world cruise

LOS ANGELES, March 24 (R) -- Ben Lyon, American film actor who forged a second career as a radio comic star in Britain, died aboard the liner Queen Elizabeth 2 on Thursday night aged 77, the liner's cruise director reported by radio telephone today. He apparently suffered a heart attack in his cabin aboard the British liner as it sailed from Honolulu for Long Beach, California, director Brian Price said.

Mr. Lyon's wife Marion, whom he married after his first wife and radio co-star Bebe Daniels died in 1971, was with him on the cruise.

Mr. Lyon was aboard the ship to entertain passengers on an around-the-world cruise with lectures on the film world and his life in show business--including his acquaintance with Jean Harlow and discovery of another blonde bombshell, Marilyn Monroe.

This was followed by "Life with the Lyons", which included Barbara and Richard and ran for 13 years on radio and three more on television. Mr. Lyon retained his U.S. citizenship but Queen Elizabeth awarded him an honorary OBE--Order of the British Empire--two years ago.

Speculated and avuncular in later life, Mr. Lyon--born in Atlanta, Georgia--was a handsome, dark-haired matinee idol in the early years of talking pictures. After World War Two, Mr. Lyon became a film studio executive and briefly returned to Hollywood where, as head of casting of a major studio, he discovered Marilyn Monroe and Richard Widmark.

Mr. Lyon got his own first break on the U.S. stage with "Mary the third" in which he appeared with another unknown, Humphrey Bogart.

He appealed for a "radical new approach," emphasising the just distribution of health resources, better use of traditional medicine and its practitioners, and closer international cooperation.

"While the task of safeguarding the health of today's children is urgent, it cannot be accomplished through conventional means," he added.

Even in affluent, developed nations, Dr. Mahler concluded, there are problems--"pockets of want in the midst of plenty."

In many countries, he said, a poor psycho-social environment leads to neglect and ill-treatment of children,

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP) -- Critics of the United States' anti-inflation programme are pointing to the sharp rise in consumer prices this year as evidence President Jimmy Carter's voluntary wage and price controls are not working.

"We now officially have double-digit inflation in America, and the administration's programme can't stop it," AFL-CIO President George Meany said yesterday. "The only answer is full and complete controls on the price of everything and the income of everybody."

Mr. Meany, head of America's biggest labour federation, has been a critic of the voluntary guidelines since their inception last October. He spoke after the government announced that consumer prices rose 1.2 per cent in February. The figure, which translates to an annual inflation rate of about 15 per cent, follows a 0.9 per cent rise in consumer prices in January.

Inflation last year was 9.2 per cent. The Carter administration had hoped that labour and business adherence to the voluntary wage and price guidelines which call for wage increases of seven per cent or less and an average rise in prices of about 5.7 per cent.

Mr. Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters Union, joined Mr. Meany in saying workers cannot be expected to accept seven per cent wage increases when prices appear to be rising at twice that rate.

Mr. Alfred Kahn, the president's chief inflation adviser, said yesterday night that he "did not expect" the sharp February rise, but added: "I am still confident the rate will slow as the year goes on."

The guidelines came under attack earlier this week when the government announced that corporate profits for the fourth quarter of 1978 were up 9.6 per cent over the third quarter.

The rise in consumer prices was the largest one-month increase in over four years. Sharply higher food, fuel and housing costs were blamed for much of the increase.

"There is obviously nothing good that can be said about figures at this level," admitted White House Press Secretary Jody Powell. But he said the administration still has faith in the voluntary guidelines, which call for wage increases of seven per cent or less and an average rise in prices of about 5.7 per cent.

Mr. Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters Union, joined Mr. Meany in saying workers cannot be expected to accept seven per cent wage increases when prices appear to be rising at twice that rate.

Mr. Alfred Kahn, the president's chief inflation adviser, said yesterday night that he "did not expect" the sharp February rise, but added: "I am still confident the rate will slow as the year goes on."

World News Briefs

Italy's deputy premier suffers heart attack

ROME, March 24 (R) -- Mr. Ugo La Malfa, 75, deputy premier new Italian government that took office only three days ago, suffered a heart attack today and is in serious condition, doctors said. Mr. La Malfa, leader of the small Republican Party, tried unsuccessfully to form a government after Christian Democratic Premier Giulio Andreotti failed in an initial attempt following the collapse of a minority administration on Jan. 31. Mr. Andreotti later succeeded in forming the present coalition drawn from his own party and two centrist groups, the Republicans and the Social Democrats. But the new government is considered unlikely to survive its first parliamentary confidence vote next week. In addition to being deputy premier, Mr. La Malfa is minister of economic planning in the Andreotti cabinet.

Pakistan: No plans for nuclear weapons

NEW DELHI, March 24 (R) -- President Zia-ul Haq of Pakistan has written to Indian Prime Minister Moraji Desai saying that his country has no intention to develop or acquire nuclear weapons. External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said yesterday Mr. Vajpayee told parliament that General Zia's assurance followed a letter to him by Mr. Desai expressing concern at reports that Pakistan was trying to acquire nuclear explosion capability. "The president of Pakistan has stated in his reply to the prime minister's letter that Pakistan has no intention to acquire or develop nuclear weaponry and that their nuclear programme is geared to peaceful purposes," Mr. Vajpayee said. India has already declared it will not have nuclear weapons and will only use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Pre-economic summit session keeps quiet

TOKYO, March 24 (AP) -- Representatives of major industrial nations wound up a planning session yesterday for an expected June summit, keeping the dates and topics of the meeting an official secret. Japanese representative Mr. Hiromichi Miyazaki said he was not able to disclose the contents of discussions at the preliminary meeting. Mr. Miyazaki, Japan's deputy foreign minister, said a short statement would be made public "perhaps in a week, subject to the approval of authorities in the seven capitals." Japanese media reports said the meeting, to be attended by the leaders of Japan, the United States, Great Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Canada, will be held June 28-29 and the topics to be discussed will be energy, monetary systems, the gap between rich and poor nations, trade and economic growth.

Soviet church leader sentenced to hard labour

MOSCOW, March 24 (R) -- The 83-year-old leader of the Soviet Adventist Church has been sentenced to five years hard labour for anti-state slander and infringing citizens' rights, dissident sources said today. Mr. Vladimir Shokov, who has led the Soviet Seventh Day Adventists for the past 30 years, was one of five members of the sect who were convicted yesterday in the Soviet Central Asian city of Tashkent. The sources said All five were accused of spreading deliberate falsehoods to discredit the Soviet state and offending against citizens' rights and duties under the guise of religious activities. The court, which twice adjourned its proceedings in January and reopened its hearing on March 12, sentenced church member Ilya Lepshik to the same term as Mr. Shokov -- five years in labour camp at strict regime and the confiscation of his house, the sources said. At the time of his arrest last March, Mr. Shokov had spent 23 years in exile, prisons and camps.

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)

Edited by Herb Ettenson

ACROSS

By Nancy W. Atkinson

- 1 Subdues
- 42 Shield
- 8 Sorceress
- 11 Frosty
- 16 Boarding
- 18 Gray
- 20 Type of fastener
- 21 Committee's list
- 22 Unfettered
- 24 Mississippi
- 25 Mississippi
- 26 Snub
- 28 Hong public
- 31 Fervently
- 32 Hibachi
- 33 Residue
- 34 Marathwada
- 35 New Guinea port
- 36 Touched down
- 38 Town
- 40 Elizabeth's lang.
- 41 Rooter
- 42 Shield
- 43 Raided the
- 44 Wife
- 45 Scratches up
- 46 Scratches up
- 47 Curious
- 48 Faux pas
- 49 Blackbird
- 50 Try desperately
- 51 French philosopher
- 52 Transient
- 53 - to (stopped, as a ship)
- 54 Raided the
- 55 Wife
- 56 Scratch up
- 57 Mountain ridge
- 58 Snubbing post
- 59 Hail
- 60 Called on briefly
- 61 Baseball's name
- 62 Laughing
- 63 Scratches up
- 64 Called on briefly
- 65 Name in hockey
- 66 "Very Young"
- 67 "Very Young"
- 68 "Very Young"
- 69 "Very Young"
- 70 Rockon
- 72 - of Two Cities
- 74 Curtain fabric
- 75 Feaux pas
- 76 Blackbird
- 77 Meadow mom
- 78 - of
- 79 - of
- 80 Surveys'
- 81 NY Indian
- 82 Photo
- 83 Devoured
- 84 Founder of Hull House
- 85 Signers
- 86 Somers
- 87 Surgeon
- 88 Shoe manufacturer
- 89 Shoe manufacturer
- 90 Shoe manufacturer
- 91 USSR city
- 92 Suppose
- 93 Ice pinapple
- 94 Supposes
- 95 Shoe manufacturer
- 96 Shoe manufacturer
- 97 Shoe manufacturer
- 98 Shoe manufacturer
- 99 Shoe manufacturer
- 100 Glasses
- 101 Glitch
- 102 Hesitate or Perchon
- 103 Name in
- 104 Menial
- 105 Outdoor
- 106 Shallow
- 107 Outward
- 108 Shallow
- 109 Shallow
- 110 Shallow
- 111 Shallow
- 112 Shallow
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